Mr. N. Y. VEERABHADRACHARYA.—What may be the total number of cattle in Nagamangala?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—May be about 2,000.

Mr. N. Y. VEERABHADRACHARYA.—At the rate of 30 acres per 100 head of cattle, is not the gomal in Nagamangala quite inadequate?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—In places where there are no lands available, it is not possible to provide for gomal.

Mr. N. Y. VEERABHADRACHARYA.—Could not the *banjar* lands near Singarasinakere be given away as gomal? The restoration of the tank has not been taken up so far in spite of the repeated requests of the people of the place.

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If they are included in the water-spread area, we do not know for what purposes they would be required in the future. So they cannot be given away for gomal purposes.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—But if there is no gomal, how could the raiyats maintain their cattle?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If no land is available, what can the Government do? In such cases, the raiyats must set apart a portion of their land for grazing purposes.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—Is it not possible to issue a circular to all revenue officers that sufficient lands should be first reserved for gomal and only the remaining portions given away for purposes of cultivation?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—That aspect is, as far as possible, taken into consideration while giving away lands for cultivation. But preference has to be shown to cultivation needs over those of grazing. Wherever possible, Government have provided gomal lands and where such lands are not available, there are rules providing facilities for grazing in Forest areas.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

In reviewing the budget for 1940-41, Mr. B. L. BYANNA said that from all points of view, it might be considered as a flourishing budget. He had numerous occasions in the past to speak on the budget, but this was the first time when he was happy to say a word in praise of it. On a sum of Rs. 18·27 crores invested on productive works, the Government were deriving very nearly a crore of rupees by way of return. After deducting the working expenses and the depreciation charges, they gave a return of 5½ per cent on the capital invested, which ought to be considered quite satisfactory. For Public Improvements, Government had allotted a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs over and above the grants in previous years. Similarly for several other departments also, the grants had been suitably increased.

Referring next to the Education Department, he said that the grants provided for primary and middle school education were inadequate. But as he had tabled some resolutions on those points, he would defer making any remarks in respect of them for the present.

Dealing with the Agricultural Department, he said that the Government had placed the department in charge of a very capable and patriotic officer and this had resulted in an all-round improvement in every branch of work of the department. The officer had been taking very keen interest in the working of the department and helping the raiyats in all possible ways. At the time the present incumbent was appointed, many people had their own doubts and they were feeling that a square man had been put into a round hole. All those doubts had been dispelled and the officer richly deserved to be congratulated on his achievements. The speaker was of opinion that it would be a good fortune of the raiyats if the services of the present Head of the Department were continued in the same department for some more years.

Coming to the question of land revenue, he pointed out that the land revenue demand estimated for the budget year was Rs. 7 lakhs less than what it was in 1929-30, *viz.*, Rs. 126·69 lakhs as against Rs. 133 lakhs in 1929-30. The reason why the revenue had not improved in spite of the fact that Government had spent very nearly

Rs. 9 crores on irrigation works, was a matter which required to be investigated.

Continuing, the speaker said that it was a source of immense satisfaction to the public that the excise revenue had gone down from Rs. 48·28 lakhs to Rs. 21·71 lakhs within the last one decade. Temperance propaganda was being subsidised by Government. In view of what all the Government had done all these years to reduce the drink evil, he said that any adverse criticisms of their excise policy would be highly unjustifiable.

Referring to the expenditure on establishments, he regretted that year after year it was on the increase. The increase in the budget year under this head was Rs. 3·25 lakhs over the previous year's figures. Government had given reasons for this increase as being due to (*a*) appointment as Secretary to the Electrical Department of an officer of the status of a Deputy Commissioner and (*b*) appointment of a Public Service Commissioner. At this rate, he was afraid that it would not be possible to balance the budget in future years. It was therefore very necessary to follow the principle that normal expenditure should be less than normal income.

The speaker next compared the debt position of the State with what it was ten years ago, and said that it was clear that both the debt and the interest to be paid thereon had increased enormously. Government might adduce the argument that all this additional debt had been incurred in the interests of the State. But he asked how long the Government could go on borrowing in this manner. Instead of borrowing year after year, they should try to save Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lakhs every year out of their normal revenues and utilise it for discharging their debts. The members of the House had been making this request to the Government year after year and he hoped the Government would consider it seriously. He thought that the one way of effecting such savings was to avoid creating new and expensive appointments. Only two days ago, the Senior Surgeon had said that with a view to providing more hands in the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, without having to incur additional expenditure, the pay of the servants in that hospital had been reduced. The same principle, he suggested, might be adopted in other departments also and the expenditure kept down at as low a minimum as possible.

The speaker next referred to the Government's publicity activities and said that the Publicity Officer's post should be abolished. When any false statements were published in the Press about Mysore and its administration, it was the duty of this officer to contradict the same promptly and enlighten the public both inside and outside the State with the actual facts. If he did not do that, the object of the Government in creating a Publicity Officer would be of no use. Even when he was requested to contradict a particular rumour, he did not do so. There was no use of having such an officer and for this reason this place might be abolished.

Referring next to the question which had been tabled by Mr. Y. V. Muniswami Iyer about certain Government officials secretly helping the Congress workers, **Mr. B. L. BYANNA** stated that Mr. Y. V. Muniswami Iyer deserved the thanks of the House for having tabled that question. In reply to that question, the Government had given a very cautious reply. Speaking for himself, he said he was aware of certain discontented officers helping the Congressmen. Some others were helping other parties. For this the Government themselves were responsible. If they took fancy for any person, they would appoint him as manager of some office to begin with, later on promote him as Amildar, lift him up as an Assistant Commissioner and so on. Naturally this would cause disappointment to several people already in service and these disgruntled men might help the Congress. He therefore requested the Government to see that there was no room whatever for discontent in the services. Otherwise he was afraid that the reputation of the State might suffer.

Referring to the Judicial Department, **Mr. B. L. BYANNA** pointed out that the expenditure on the High Court was as

high as Rs. 65,820. There were only three judges in the past and the number had been raised to 5 at present. This was necessitated as a result of the decisions in the lower courts not being quite satisfactory and the parties preferring appeals against such decisions which in its turn increased the work in the High Court. If really competent men had been recruited for service in the department, the work of the High Court would have been very much less. A few years back, a test was held to select men for the posts of Munsiffs. Some 50 to 60 candidates had appeared for the test. Instead of appointing people who had passed in that test, those who had failed in the examination and others who were in the department and getting salaries of even less than Rs. 100 were appointed as Munsiffs. The judgments of these officers were naturally not satisfactory and that was perhaps the reason why so many appeals were being filed before the High Court. For these reasons, he suggested that care should be taken to see that efficient men alone were recruited to the judicial service.

Before concluding, he represented that the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs allotted in the budget for the Bangalore City Drainage Scheme was insufficient and should be suitably enhanced.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY, who spoke next, agreed with the previous speaker that the budget under discussion was a prosperity budget. It was no exaggeration to say so because a perusal of the Financial Secretary's Memorandum showed that from the year 1926-27 up to the budget year, the revenues had been increasing steadily. No doubt the budgets for a few years commencing from the year 1930-31 were somewhat disappointing, but as a result of careful steering, the officers at the helm of affairs had been able not only to make up the deficits, but also to increase the revenue from Rs. 332 lakhs odd in 1930-31 to Rs. 439 lakhs in the budget year. It was indeed an achievement which deserved praise from every patriotic Mysorean, more especially so when it was realised that this increase to the extent of a crore of rupees had been effected without burdening the raiyat with additional taxation. This was also an indication of the efficiency of the administration. In his opinion, it was an example worthy of emulation by other administrations. When there was so much improvement in the revenues of the State, it ought to be the natural desire of the Government that its subjects should live happily and in good health and comfort and he was happy to say that the Government had not spared anything in these directions. A perusal of the Dewan's Address to the Assembly would amply justify this statement.

Referring next to the Agricultural Department, **Mr. M. RAMASWAMY** said that it was one of the most important branches of administration, because of its intimate touch with the agricultural population in the State. Government had recently announced the formation of agricultural colonies for the benefit of the educated unemployed. He was of opinion that there was no use of having one colony for half a dozen men. The Mysore University had been sending out of its portals hundreds of young men every year and it was difficult for most of them to be absorbed in Government service. They must have facilities to eke out their livelihood independently. One way of finding employment for them was to provide them with the necessary facilities to take to agriculture and for this purpose the number of such colonies required to be increased. As, out of the present grant made to the department, it might not be possible to establish more agricultural colonies, he suggested that the grant for this purpose might be suitably increased.

As regards rural reconstruction, the speaker said that as against a grant of one lakh of rupees last year, the Government had provided Rs. 1·5 lakhs in the budget year. All the same, taking into consideration the fact that there were nearly 16,000 odd villages in the State, this amount was quite inadequate. The conditions in many villages were anything but satisfactory and even if the grant was doubled, it would not meet the requirements.

Referring next to Hydro-Electric Works, **Mr. M. RAMASWAMY** felt happy that the Electric Department was bringing into the coffers of the State as much as Rs. 50 to Rs. 52 lakhs every year. Also new schemes involving a capital expenditure of several lakhs of rupees were in progress during the year and when completed, they were sure to add substantially to the revenue from the department. In spite of this, it was unfortunate that the power charges had not been reduced either for lighting or for industrial purposes. Even for power supplied for municipal water supply schemes, the department was charging high rates. He appealed to the department that taking advantage of the enormous revenue that the department was deriving, it should consider the question of reducing the power charges for supplies made to municipal water supply schemes and also for lighting purposes.

The speaker then referred to the Medical Department and said that there was a feeling that the medicines prescribed and given to the patients in the rural dispensaries were not as effective as those prescribed by private medical practitioners in towns and cities, and as a result of this, it took a long time for the patients attending the dispensaries for treatment to recover from their ailment. If that was so, it was really a handicap for the poor people because the longer the period required for cure, the greater would be the difficulty for them as they could not attend to their daily work. He appealed to the authorities concerned to see that there was no room for such a complaint anywhere.

He also felt that the grant to the Public Health Department for the various items of work entrusted to that department. *viz.*, anti-rat campaign, prevention of malaria, plague and other epidemics was quite insufficient. Though a number of years had already elapsed since this department was established, malaria, plague and other virulent types of epidemics were raging in the various parts of the State. No attempt should be considered too much to stamp out these epidemics and for this to be accomplished, it was necessary to increase the grant to the department at least three-fold. The Mysore City Municipality alone had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,000 for similar items of work in the municipal area. Compared to this, the amount now allotted to the department for expenditure throughout the State was insignificant.

As regards the Local Self-Government organisations, **Mr. M. RAMASWAMY** said that the village panchayats had an accumulated balance of Rs. 27'50 lakhs at their credit. Though there was such a heavy amount at their credit, the amount had not been utilised so far for effecting any improvements in the rural areas. He therefore suggested that a programme spread over a period of 3 to 10 years be chalked out and the amount spent for providing the necessary amenities in the villages There was no object in reserving this amount for future generations On the other hand, he felt that those who had contributed to this fund should also reap the benefit from it.

The member also urged the need for construction of a separate hall for holding the meetings of the Representative Assembly with up-to-date amenities to the members of the House, and for this purpose he suggested that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs be provided in the budget.

In conclusion, the speaker said that a special feature of the budget under discussion was that the Government expected to realise a profit of Rs. 26 lakhs from the Bhadravati Iron Works. All these years there was a cry that the Works should be closed down and further losses as a result of its working avoided. But Government kept the Works going and the time had come for them to reap the benefits of their wise policy. For this far-sighted policy His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan deserved congratulations.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH congratulated the Government on their presenting a budget which was an improvement on the previous year's budget to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. At a time like this, one would naturally like to examine to what extent the nation-building departments had benefited and such an

examination had revealed that the said departments had not received their share of the increased revenue. The grants for irrigation, primary education, rural reconstruction and inter-village communications should have been much more than those provided in the budget. Though Rs. 13·81 lakhs had been provided for Public Improvements, the cities of Bangalore and Mysore alone took away a big slice of Rs. 3·45 lakhs and Rs. 1·50 lakhs, respectively. The sum of Rs. 3 lakhs provided for drinking water wells in villages was too scanty, taking into consideration that there were 16,000 villages in the State. Though the accumulated village panchayet fund amounted to a large sum in the aggregate, in the vast majority of cases the balance at the credit of each panchayet was very small and no big project could be undertaken out of it and hence it was no use expecting any panchayet to take up development schemes. Unless the panchayets got a definite grant from Government every year according to a plan, no progress could be achieved in rural areas. The people could not be expected to rest content with a few model villages that had been brought into existence by Government. At the rate at which this activity was proceeding, it would take several years before all the villages could be improved. For purposes of village improvement, the most vital need was inter-village communications. The First Member was pleased to say that a separate provision had been made in the budget for this purpose. In these days of quick transport, it would be unfair on the part of the Government to expect the people in the villages to rest content with the existing position. If sustained progress should be made in this direction, it was necessary and desirable to constitute a special fund on the lines of the Road Fund for this purpose to which not only the Government but also village panchayets and district boards must contribute their quota every year.

Referring to the grant for the Agricultural Department, he regretted that it had been reduced by Rs. 56,000 because the economic progress of rural population depended upon the progress of agriculture. In this connection, he pleaded for a re-orientation of the educational system in the State by giving an agricultural bias to it. He was of opinion that the existing system of purely literary education had not enabled the youths of the country to eke out their livelihood and this had led the younger generation to participate in subversive activities. The new type of education to be evolved should be such as to enable the youth to earn a living without difficulty. To achieve this object, he suggested that in places where irrigation facilities existed, agricultural schools might be established. The present experiment of providing a few periods in a week in the middle schools for agricultural training was of no use whatever to the students. What was happening at present was that one batch of students sowed the seed and the next batch cut the crop as the former would have gone out of the school by the time the crop was ready for reaping. He was of opinion that proper training which would enable them to earn a living could be imparted only when separate schools were opened for agricultural training for a period of at least two to three years at a stretch. In this connection, the member referred to the Somanahalli Agricultural School where provision for scholarship had been made only for one month though the course was for one year and requested that the provision should be enhanced adequately to cover the entire academic year. Out of 45 S.S.L.C. students who sought admission into the school, only 25 could be admitted for lack of accommodation. The fact that students from distant places like Tumkur, Chitaldrug and other districts had applied for seats showed how much the people appreciated the value of agricultural training. He therefore pleaded for enlarging the school so as to take in more students.

The member then referred to the scheme of agricultural colony in the Irwin Canal area recently sanctioned by the Government and hoped that this would prove to be a better success than

the Bhadra Agricultural Colony and help the candidates selected for colonisation to make a better living there.

Dealing next with the grant under Education, **Mr. S. C. MALLIAH** pointed out that the University had secured a lakh of rupees more than was allotted to it in the current year's budget. He recalled to mind that he had been repeatedly urging on the attention of the Government that their policy should be to satisfy the requirements of primary education first and think of University education only when there was surplus money. Even though the University was maintained entirely with the tax-payer's money, pupils from rural areas could not secure admission into the various colleges. It had come to his knowledge that during the current year, out of 3 Vokkaliga students who had applied for seats in the Engineering College, only one had been admitted. This had caused not a little disappointment to the community which had been contributing the largest share to the general revenues of the State. He urged that this state of affairs should be improved so that no student seeking admission into the professional colleges would be denied a seat.

As regards the provision for drinking water wells, only Rs. 3 lakhs had been allotted as against Rs. 3·25 lakhs in the previous year. Since Government had committed themselves to provide such wells in all the villages within a period of five years, he emphasised that the work once taken up should be got completed at all costs and that no part of the grant allotted for any year should be allowed to lapse

He then referred to the activities of the Public Health Department and brought to notice that malaria was rampant in the entire Irwin Canal area. No doubt, the department was doing their best to stamp out this epidemic. But at present, only a few villages had been taken up for anti-malarial campaign. He said that this campaign should be enlarged to cover all the villages in the area and that the department should do everything humanly possible to stamp out the disease.

As regards the construction of roads in the area, he said that it had come to his notice that only roads to villages from which the Sugar Company was getting supplies of sugar-cane were being constructed and he could not understand why it should be so.

The PRESIDENT explained that it was because the Company was meeting the cost of such roads.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH urged that as far as possible similar facilities should be provided to other villages also by the Government.

Lastly, he referred to the provision for Backward Class Scholarships for middle and high schools and said that the extra grant of Rs. 4,000 allotted in the budget should be substantially increased, as without it the progress of backward communities would be retarded. He added that when the scheme of expansion of primary education was put into force, there would be need for a larger number of teachers, and steps should be taken from now to provide for that contingency by creating facilities for their training. He also suggested that the value of individual scholarships in each grade might be reduced by half so that double the existing number of students might share the benefit of the scholarship scheme.

At this stage, **the FINANCIAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. N. Raghavachar)** wished to clarify some of the points raised by the previous speaker. He drew attention to page 7 of the Budget Memorandum wherein the liberal provision made by Government for various items like Development of Irrigation, Inter-village Roads, Industrial Development, etc., had been indicated. He explained that the grant for drinking water wells was a fixed grant and that it would not lapse to Government but that the unutilised portion of it would be carried forward to the credit of the fund at the end of every year. As regards the allotment for the Agricultural Department, he invited reference to the explanation furnished in the Memorandum to the effect that " the apparent decrease next year is due to the omission of provision for certain non-recurring items appearing in the current year's

estimates." Referring to the discrepancy brought to notice in the provision made in the budget for scholarships in the Somanahalli school, he said that it would be verified by the Comptroller and the same got rectified. In regard to the grant for water-supply, he pointed out that it had been substantially increased in the budget under discussion.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO congratulated the Government on placing before the Assembly a budget which reflected the prosperity of the State in various directions—economic, social, moral and industrial—and said that he had no doubt that the State would continue to progress steadily in the years to come. He said that the revenue administration in the State was specially commendable in that the rates of assessment obtaining in Mysore were much more favourable to the raiyats than anywhere else. The Government had also provided better amenities to the raiyats and this was evident from the fact that the money spent on irrigation works was three times that spent by any other government in India.

As a representative of the Co-operation constituency, he expressed the appreciation of his constituency to Government for having enhanced the grant to the Co-operative Institute from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 and for the increased provision made for land mortgage banks which were intended to save the indebted raiyat from the clutches of the usurious money-lenders. He also added that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies had been taking keen interest in the working of the societies and remedying the defects in them.

He next thanked the Government for their statement on the previous day in reply to a resolution that they would do everything necessary for furthering the expansion of primary education in the State.

The member then referred to the text-books prescribed for the different grades —primary, lower secondary and high school—and complained that they were very voluminous and also not capable of being understood by students of respective standards. Also alternative text-books were being prescribed for high schools apparently to patronize various publishers. The use of note books was being insisted upon. Slates and pencils had become a thing of the past. All these had contributed to burden the cost of education for poor boys and called for urgent remedy. He also suggested the change of personnel of the Text-Book Committee from time to time so as to bring in fresh blood into the organisation. One other suggestion made by the member related to the selection of local men and material for the writing and publication of text-books in preference to outsiders.

In the interests of the mental and moral development of the youth of the country, he suggested that special attention should be paid to physical culture and to other extra-curricular activities in schools. He regretted to have to remark that Government schools lagged behind in these respects in comparison with the grant-in-aid institutions managed by missionaries and others. He also complimented the Government on having initiated the Boy Scout movement in the State so early as 1919 and for evincing a sustained interest in its growth. Seeing that the Government had provided for a decent grant of Rs. 40,000 in the budget for this item, and that eminent personages like His Highness the Maharaja, the Yuvaraja and the Dewan had been patronizing the movement, he suggested the need for the Government providing for the necessary scrutiny over the administration of the funds.

The member next conveyed the grateful thanks of the legal practitioners in Bangalore to the Government for having provided a splendidly equipped Bar room attached to the High Court and the District Court. There was one difficulty which the lawyers at Bangalore were experiencing owing to the fact that the courts had been located in different buildings and it was not possible for them to be in all the places at the same time. As a result of this, in several cases *ex parte* decrees were being passed. To get over this difficulty he urged the need for putting up a separare building for locating all the courts in Bangalore City in one place. If a big building was put up and the upstair rooms let out to

lawyers, it might be very convenient both for the members of the bar and the litigants.

Referring to the Railway Department, he drew attention to the decision arrived at by the All-India Railway Board to do away with the First Class compartments and improve the amenities in the second and third class compartments and urged the need for adopting similar reforms in the Mysore Railway as well. The rates charged by the State Railway were the lowest in India and if along with this, the amenities for Third Class passengers were improved, he had no doubt that the earnings of the railway would be more encouraging than at present.

In regard to the Police administration he complained that the parcelling out of the organization under three water tight compartments, *viz.*, traffic, crime, and law and order, had caused much confusion and inconvenience to the public. He said that the system should be changed so that whatever type of complaint was brought by the public, the police officer on duty in any police station must receive it and take prompt action thereon. He next referred to an alleged confidential circular issued by the department that complaints relating to non-cognizable cases should not be registered. If that was a fact, he said that the circular should be got cancelled in public interests.

Referring to the Medical Department, he represented that the fee of one anna collected from out-patients in major hospitals in the two cities had resulted in the denial of medical aid to poor people, and on behalf of the House, he prayed for its immediate abolition.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG referred to the Financial Secretary's statement that a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs had been provided in the budget for inter-village communications and said that this by itself would not solve the problem. As in the case of drinking water wells, a programme should be chalked out and there should be a road committee for each revenue sub-division. A separate fund should be constituted to which the village panchayats, the district boards and the Government should contribute their respective quotas. According to the quinquennial programme, a group of villages in each taluk should be taken up every year. Unless this was done, there was no chance of there being any sustained progress in the matter. He was sorry to say that the money spent on Kikkeri to Krishnarajpet road had gone to waste since even a bus could not pass freely over it.

He endorsed the plea put forth by the previous speaker for better amenities to third class passengers and suggested that whenever there was overcrowding, the authorities should arrange to attach additional bogeys to the trains.

Referring to middle school education, he said that the provision of Rs. 8,000 for opening new middle schools was too scanty and should be enhanced to Rs. 20,000. He also urged that the entire income from the new gold duty should be utilised for expansion of education.

The allotment for the Agricultural Department required to be enhanced. An agricultural bias should be given to middle school education and a special instructor attached to each middle school to train children on proper lines.

Under Irrigation works, he brought to notice that if the Mandagere North Channel was extended, 4,000 acres of land could be brought under cultivation and suggested its inclusion in the ensuing year's programme.

As regards the training of pupils in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, he said that the second and third year students alone were being paid wages at 4 annas a day. There were, however, 11 scholarships for the first year course and he prayed that this number might be suitably increased so that every pupil under training might get a scholarship.

In regard to Takavi loans, he complained that only a fourth of the loan applied for was being granted for lack of provision and said that the grant should be enhanced for each district.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) said that

there would be no difficulty about it since the amount remaining undisbursed in another district could be got transferred whenever necessary. Even otherwise, the Revenue Commissioner could move Government to sanction increased allotments if necessary.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG next urged that arrangements should be made for periodical supply of stamp papers of all denominations to stamp-vendors in every taluk, so that there might be no difficulty for the public to get them.

He also represented that the grant of Rs. 1·25 lakhs for town and minor municipalities provided in the budget was quite inadequate and should be suitably enhanced.

Mr. Shampur PAPANNA joined the previous speakers in congratulating the Government on their being able to frame a prosperous budget, a review of which showed that the State's revenues had gone up from Rs. 375 lakhs to Rs. 439·06 lakhs during the course of 10 years. There were perceptible improvements in the revenues under various heads such as Land revenue, Income-tax, Mining revenue, Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-electric and Irrigation works, etc. It was indeed a happy augury that this increase had been obtained without resort to additional taxation. Another praiseworthy feature of the administration was the continuous fall in excise revenue from Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 48 lakhs which indicated clearly that the Government's policy was to discourage the drink evil gradually. Side by side with this, he was glad to find that the expenditure on nation-building departments such as Education, Irrigation, etc., had gone on increasing during the same period. Remarkable progress had been achieved by the State in irrigational projects and these had provided labour for a large number of artisans.

The system of issuing loans and advances introduced recently by Government was very helpful to the people. The new budget provided Rs. 39 lakhs for this purpose. The people had also invested Rs. 6 crores on industrial concerns subsidised by Government from which both the parties were earning decent dividends. He felt that the provision of Rs. 1 lakh made for industrial development was not adequate. Agriculture and industry formed the pivot of the State's prosperity. All along agriculture had received the best of help, but it was not so with industries. The industrial classes in Mysore were poor people and could not afford to invest money on any concerns and it was necessary that liberal help and encouragement should be given to them to carry on their family trades, such as handloom weaving, etc. In this connection, he brought to notice that there was no scope for the children of artisan classes to get admitted in the Silver Jubilee Technological Institute at Bangalore, since the qualification for admission thereto had been pitched very high. He said that the rules should be modified to enable students of artisan classes with slightly lower qualifications to secure admission into the institution. He also suggested that scholarships should be provided for these students.

The speaker was not in favour of enhanced grants to the University but emphasised the need for concentration of effort on the expansion of primary education.

Mr. K. VENKATASWAMIAH urged the need for constituting Economic Planning Committees in every district to see to the proper utilization of the funds intended for the moral and material improvement of the rural areas. In the absence of such an organization, he was afraid that the beneficent intentions of the Government in providing large grants for nation-building departments could not be fulfilled. Very often the grants were either ill-spent or allowed to lapse. In the words of Dr. Metcalfe, illiteracy was public enemy No. 1 impeding the advancement of the country. This should be eradicated altogether. Two other maladies of the villagers were poverty and indebtedness. For six months in the year the raiyat was idle, and unless some subsidiary occupation was found for him, he could not be saved from his chronic poverty. Various measures had

been devised by Government to that end. Still they did not go far enough in obtaining the much needed relief. He was of opinion that a committee of the kind proposed by him was the best fitted organization to tackle the problems confronting the villagers. Also every village should be provided with a Debt Conciliation Board and the inter-village communications should be improved to a great extent. He remarked that district boards and village panchayets had not done much in stimulating progress in rural areas as they were lacking in funds.

In reply to the resolution on the introduction of compulsory primary education, the Director of Public Instruction had put forth the plea that the scheme would involve very heavy expenditure. All the same the speaker said that the Government should find the extra funds necessary and see that the percentage of literacy in Mysore was brought on a par with that in the sister States of Travancore and Cochin. The department should also take steps to encourage grant-in-aid institutions as was done in the other two States.

Alongside of the moral and material progress of the villagers, arrangements should be made for the security of life and property in the villages by affording the necessary police protection to them. The abolition of all the police outposts by the former Inspector-General of Police had rendered life in villages somewhat insecure and as such they should be revived without delay.

The Electrical Department was earning increased profits year after year. He therefore thought it was high time that they gave relief to the municipalities by extending to them the same concessional rates for power consumed as in the case of industrial concerns.

The member next made the following representations on behalf of the Nanjangud rural constituency which had returned him to the Assembly:

1. Nanjangud town being a place of pilgrimage situated very close to the capital city of Mysore, it was the duty of the Government to provide for proper sanitation and drainage in the place. The municipality had not the requisite funds to undertake these works and their suggestion for levying a pilgrim tax therein was turned down by the Government. It was therefore incumbent on the Government to sanction a special annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to the municipality to undertake improvement works under sanitation, drainage and drinking water facilities.

2. The commerce section which had been attached to the local High School should be revived.

3. The Munsiff court building stood in need of extension urgently. Necessary plans and estimates had been prepared 4 years back and funds should be provided for undertaking the extension at least in the ensuing year.

4. The construction of the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam railway line which was anxiously expected to be taken up during the year had received a quietus. This should be taken up without delay as otherwise the earnings of the Mysore-Arsikere line would not improve.

5. There was plenty of scope in Nanjangud for establishing a model agricultural farm. Besides a Palace garden and plenty of Government lands there was an Agricultural Inspector there. The establishment of such a farm would go a long way to help the raiyats in adopting improved methods of agriculture and at the same time, it would afford scope for the training of students also.

6. The transformer station at Nanjangud had been equipped for generating 25 cycle power. He said that it would be more beneficial if it was changed to one of 60 cycles as in the Mysore City.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH joined the previous speakers in congratulating the Government on bringing out a surplus budget and also thanked them for not including in it any revenue from fees in middle schools and prayed that the idea of levying such fees might be given up once for all. He urged for increased provision under primary education in view of the windfall of Rs. 26 lakhs anticipated from the proposed duty on gold. He pleaded for an increase in the number of middle schools and for

inclusion of subjects like tailoring, agriculture, etc., as optional subjects both in the middle and high school grades.

Under industrial and other works, he suggested the need for starting some kind of industry in every village or at least in every taluk in the State He mentioned that a joint-stock enterprise was about to be undertaken in Seringapatam for the production of hand-pounded rice. As this quality of rice was strongly recommended by modern scientific experts, he prayed the Government to encourage the floating of the company by purchasing a certain percentage of the shares. Such patronage by Government would infuse confidence in the investing public about the stability of the concern.

As regards medical aid, he said that the villagers had lost confidence in the efficacy of local fund dispensaries because the mixtures dispensed therein were not at all effective even in curing ordinary ailments like fever, etc., whereas medicines given by private medical practitioners were very effective. This was a matter worth investigating by the Senior Surgeon.

He emphasized the urgent need for the appointment of midwives in the rural areas. The village panchayets should be required to bear their portion of the cost. The Government should find the balance and both together should see that this amenity was made available in all the villages.

Malaria was playing havoc in the Seringapatam Taluk and the depopulation of Nelamane village was due entirely to it. He therefore prayed for the establishment of a health centre in Seringapatam for combating the disease.

Referring to land mortgage banks organized by the Co-operative Department, he represented that though the scheme had been inaugurated with the object of helping the raiyat, they were not really helpful to the raiyat since they advanced only 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged to them. He suggested that the limit should be raised to 75 per cent of the value and that the maximum limit of individual loans should also be enhanced from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000.

The allotment of Rs. 1½ lakhs in the budget for the improvement of town and minor municipalities was too meagre when compared with the huge grants made to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. This allotment would hardly suffice for effecting improvement in a single town like Seringapatam. In view of the historic importance of Seringapatam, its sanitation and drainage required to be improved without delay. To enable the municipality to meet the huge cost involved in the scheme, he prayed that a special grant be sanctioned by Government for this purpose, as was done in the case of the Bangalore City Municipality. In the alternative, he suggested that the municipality might be permitted to utilize half the realizations from toll revenue for a period of 10 to 15 years.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU enquired if the Seringapatam Municipality was not already in receipt of a special grant from Government.

The MEMBER replied that that was intended for fort clearance purposes. The municipality had raised loans which they could not repay. The municipal income could be improved only if some industry was established there.

The PRESIDENT enquired whether there was not already a fig industry in the Ganjam village.

Mr. SUBBIAH replied that that was only a minor industry which could not attract additional population

He next thanked the Government for providing the municipality with a building for the location of its offices.

Before concluding, **Mr. SUBBIAH** referred to the payment of Rs. 19 lakhs annually by the State as subsidy to the Imperial Government and he assured the Government of the whole-hearted support of the people in getting it wiped off. If the Imperial Government would relinquish their claim to it, he said that the people would be agreeable to paying the same amount as Mysore's contribution for imperial defence purposes till the successful conclusion of the existing war.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA referred to the condition of coffee growers in the Kadur District and said that most of them

were passing through difficult times. It may be no exaggeration to state that property worth a crore of rupees had gone over to the hands of money-lenders. This was to a great extent due to the fact that there was no recognised financing institution there. The people were paying very heavy interest on the amount borrowed and whatever amount was repaid was being adjusted towards interest with the result that there was no chance of the corpus of the loan going down. As people had always faith in Government banks, he requested that a bank may be opened in the district and loans granted at the rate of 6 per cent.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU observed that the rate of interest had been reduced.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA said that that by itself was not enough. It was also necessary to establish debt conciliation boards.

Secondly, he requested that as the revenues of the State were on the increase year after year, the Government be pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 50,000 to each of the districts for the improvement of inter-village communications, just as they had earmarked some amount for the drinking water wells.

Lastly, he represented that Rs. 1,300 sanctioned for Ayurvedic institutions in the State was very inadequate and that it must be enhanced.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA congratulated the Government on their being able to produce a surplus budget for the coming year. He represented that improvement of inter-village communications was of utmost importance, as people were finding it extremely difficult to go from one village to another especially in the rainy season.

Referring to primary education, he said that though there were a number of schools in the villages they had not been of much use for several reasons. The Director of Public Instruction had stated that under the existing circumstances it was neither possible nor desirable to introduce compulsory education in the State. The fact that there was no compulsion was one of the main reasons why the schools in the rural parts were not working satisfactorily. It was not possible on the part of any one to go and make personal appeals to the parents to send their children to school. So it was the duty of Government to see, as was stated by one of the members the previous day, that at least one member of each family was given education.

Next, he requested that the grant under 'Medical' might be increased. He observed that for want of a sufficient number of dispensaries in the interior parts, people, especially in the malarial areas, were suffering very much, and that therefore the grant under 'Medical' might be suitably enhanced to enable more dispensaries being opened in the rural parts.

The speaker also thanked the Government for allotting grants liberally for the several irrigational projects in the State, and expressed the gratitude of the people of Chitaldrug District for having sanctioned the Parasuramapura-Kanahalli Tank Project in the Challakere Taluk and providing Rs. 75,000 in the budget therefor.

He then represented that a land mortgage bank was of absolute necessity in Challakere which was a very good business place and should be established as early as possible.

Lastly, the speaker requested that as the Electrical Department was yielding a very good revenue to the State, they might be pleased to supply electric power to the agriculturists who were anxious to use it for agricultural purposes; and for this purpose, they might conduct the necessary survey to find out whether the department could get the guaranteed income which was expected from such installations.

At this stage the House rose for lunch at 3 p.m. and met again at 3-30 p.m.

Mr. B. CHAMIAH offered his congratulations to Government on presenting a surplus budget. He was glad that the revenues of the State were steadily increasing year after year and in the Budget year the Government were expecting to realise a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs over and above the current year's revenue. This was due to the wise policy

followed by Government in levying a duty on gold, which was responsible for an additional income of about Rs. 26 lakhs. He pleaded strongly for earmarking the entire revenue realised from the gold excise duty for expanding primary education For the present only Rs. 23 lakhs were being provided for primary education which was quite inadequate. With the help of this additional grant it might be possible for the Government to expand primary education and altogether root out illiteracy from the land.

Proceeding, the speaker invited the attention of the House to the fact that only Rs. 1,50,000 had been provided in the budget for rural reconstruction work and said that it was very inadequate as only Rs. 1,11,000 would be available for the purpose after deducting the establishment charges. There were 16,000 to 17,000 villages in the State and each of them would get a very small sum if that amount was distributed. The Mysore and Bangalore City Municipalities together, for example, got as much as Rs. 5,00,000. If two cities got so much it was patent that 17,000 villages which were so backward ought to get much more. At any rate if all the villages should improve, a very much larger sum should be allotted for the purpose —at least twice or thrice the present provision.

As regards the inter-village communications, the member said that as matters stood, agriculturists could not cart their crops to the best markets; that persons in need of medical aid could not obtain the same, being unable to reach the taluk or district headquarters readily; that officers on inspection duty could not visit the interior villages as often as they otherwise would, and consequently those villages continued to remain in a neglected condition. The member urged that just as there was a programme for providing drinking water wells in the villages, a definite programme should be pursued in regard to improvement of inter-village communications also, with the help partly of village panchayet and district board funds and partly of a grant to be specifically made by Government for the purpose.

The member was glad to find that a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been allotted for medical aid and for opening new dispensaries in villages wherever there was urgent need for them. But he urged that the grant should be adequately enhanced so that each hobli headquarter might be provided with a dispensary. In this connection he was sorry to observe that even prolonged treatment in some of the rural dispensaries was not giving as much relief to patients as private practitioners were sometimes able to give within a few days. He requested the Senior Surgeon to kindly look into this aspect of the case and see that the dispensaries were made to show better results.

Proceeding, the member said that the raiyat was not engaged throughout the year and was now idling away his time in the off-season. It was necessary to provide employment for him in the off-season in the interests of the economic prosperity of the country as a whole. This could best be done by giving a fillip to home and cottage industries He prayed that a suitable allotment be made in the budget for this purpose. In this connection he also suggested that as in the case of Somanahalli, it was necessary to open as many agricultural schools as possible in the rural parts of the State. The member then observed that Salem plantains, though very common, were not healthy and urged that better varieties of the fruit should be grown locally. He expressed the hope that the Director of Agriculture would take needful action in this behalf.

After thanking the Government for having instituted a scheme for colonizing educated and unemployed young men of the State in the Irwin Canal area, he urged that there should be no delay in giving effect to the scheme. He also suggested that poor and landless agriculturists be given similar help in the same area. He was sorry to say, in this connection, that Government had ordered that poor agriculturists who wanted lands should pay the upset prices in a lump. It was necessary, in his opinion, to modify the order so as to permit of the recovery of the upset price in easy instalments.

Speaking next of Land Mortgage Banks, he suggested that side by side with them Debt Conciliation Boards should also be started. In this connection he brought to notice the inordinate delay in the grant of loans by the Land Mortgage Banks.

He then dealt with the need for improving the Seringapatam town, and regretted that the town was at present in a very bad way. As part of the scheme of improvement, he suggested that some suitable industry be started there. Fig cultivation was being carried on at Ganjam and was helping hundreds of families to find an occupation and means of living. If the cultivation was extended to Seringapatam also, it would provide a living for many more poor families. In this view, he requested that a sufficiently large provision be made in the budget.

He next regretted having to observe that only sons and other near relations of highly placed officers were being selected for appointment as Revenue Probationers and in other gazetted places and that, even though many graduates and double graduates belonging to village parts were awaiting such opportunities, they were not getting them. He said that the rural population would get a sort of confidence in the Government if such men were appointed to the gazetted ranks. There should be no monopoly as at present. On the contrary, young and qualified men from rural parts had a better claim for such posts and were likely to serve the interests of the raiyat much better if the appointments went to them, than the kind of youths now selected. He also suggested that appointments should be given to members of different communities in accordance with the population and that as far as possible all communities should get such chances.

Proceeding, the speaker requested that radio receiving sets be installed in the villages, as had been done in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

The speaker then said that Government were constructing deviation roads on the State Fund roads and restricting the use of the newer roads for motor traffic and of the older roads for bullock carts and pedestrians. But unfortunately these older roads were not receiving any attention at all. He prayed that the Dewan might occasionally use these roads also so that he might know how far they were neglected He then represented that rubber tyred and horse driven carriages, which were not being allowed on the deviation roads, might be permitted to use them in future as they did not damage the roads.

Concluding, the member said that interested persons were alleging that Government were encouraging the drink habit among ignorant people and realizing a large revenue at the cost of their health. The member had no doubt that the Government had given a lie direct to such interested propaganda by taking up the experiment in the Closepet area.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH who spoke next referred to a suggestion made by the previous speaker that radio receiving sets should be installed in the interior parts of the State and observed that many could not make full use of the installations on account of their ignorance of music. So he suggested that in the middle and high schools, music classes should be opened. In this connection he stated that Government had, no doubt, instituted examinations in music but because the examinations were conducted only in towns and cities, candidates from the remote villages had to carry their musical instruments all the way to the examination centres. He therefore requested that the necessary instruments be supplied to the candidates in all the centres by the Government themselves.

The speaker then represented that scholarships to candidates belonging to minority communities were very few and prayed that, if it was not possible for Government to grant more scholarships, at least the number of free-studentships should be increased.

Mr. HANUMANTHIAH said that many people of the depressed classes were living in filthy quarters and surroundings and thus were exposed to mosquito bites. It was therefore necessary that they should be provided with facilities for building houses in healthy localities. Government had no

doubt ordered that timber up to the value of Rs. 15 might be supplied to them free. But in some cases they were not getting the free supply. He prayed that the limit of concession be raised to Rs 25 and the depressed class people allowed where timber was not either available or required, to get tiles or other building materials in lieu of timber. It would be a great source of help if the Government reserved some funds for the purpose of giving grants to the said people for building houses in healthy localities.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH at the outset urged that a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 should be set apart for expansion of primary schools. He then stated that the scheme of providing electricity for Hiriyur town was ready and requested that a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 required therefor be sanctioned.

He then brought to notice that the channels under the Vanivilasa Sagara were not functioning properly. The Irrigation Committee had recommended that a re-modelled sluice and new gears were quite necessary if the supply of water should be improved. He requested that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be provided for these items as against Rs. 3,500 shown in the budget.

He then prayed that Kariyala project which was definitely promised by the Dewan to be taken up 3 years ago might be taken up immediately.

He represented that takavi loans be granted to the raiyats under the Vanivilasa Sagara, on the security of crops, as was being done in the case of coffee planters and that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 be ear-marked for the purpose.

He then pointed out that the allotment for loans to marketing societies was absolutely inadequate. He prayed that a loan to the extent of Rs. 25,000 be sanctioned to the Marketing Society in the Vanivilasa Sagara area so that the area might be improved. It was a pity that people of the area were not able to derive full benefit from the Marikanve reservoir though it was constructed 45 years ago, whereas it was pleasing to note that the raiyats under the Krishnarajasagara were reaping very rich crops.

He prayed that a jaggery factory be started either at Hiriyur or at Chitaldrug as there was no large industry at all at work in the Chitaldrug District.

Next, the member explained the difficulties which railway passengers were experiencing at the Mysore and Bangalore City railway stations by having to purchase tickets only in one window. He urged that it was quite necessary to issue tickets in two places both in the Mysore City railway station as well as in the Bangalore City railway station. He remarked that the number of railway carriages also appeared to be inadequate and felt that this must be the reason for the overcrowding. He then observed that a much better control should be exercised over the officials of the Railway Department as they seemed to think that there was none to question them. The officials should be instructed to treat the passengers with due courtesy and consideration. He then requested that better comforts should be provided for third class passengers as it was they who brought in the bulk of the revenue of the Railway Department.

Communications between towns and cities were quite satisfactory but not so as between villages. He urged that motorable roads should exist between every two villages in the State. He was sure that unless good roads were provided, the interior parts could never improve. In one particular village a tank had breached 7 years ago but the Engineering officers could not motor to the spot nor were they accustomed to ride to it on horse-back. The result of it was that the tank still remained unrestored. He hoped that at least within ten years from now the Dewan would be pleased to see that every village in the State was equipped with roads.

The member concluded with a reference to the plight that teachers of middle and high schools found themselves in. The member pleaded that some sort time-scale pay be given to them. He requested the Government to make a special provision in the budget for this purpose so that the proposed scales might be given effect to from 1st June 1940.

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Lokasevaniratha BALE SIDDALINGA SETTY paid very high compliments to the Dewan for his sagacity and statesmanship and the strenuous efforts he was making to see that the State's revenue increased, as was evidenced by the fact that the revenue for 1940–41 was estimated to be as high as Rs. 4 crores odd, representing an improvement of over a crore of rupees over the revenue 10 years ago. He was of opinion that this was a landmark in the history of the finances of Mysore.

The member observed that while everything was being done to help the progress of the State, he felt that certain important things required greater attention at the hands of the Government. For instance, though he was glad that Government were incurring a vast expenditure on account of education, they had recently formulated a policy according to which municipalities were being asked to start high schools in their respective areas. He was afraid that in formulating this policy, the Government had overlooked certain important factors The municipalities had not sufficient finances to meet even their existing commitments. That being so, the new item of expenditure on high schools could not but operate as too heavy an addition to their burden. He therefore requested that, in the interest of the municipalities, municipal high schools be converted into Government high schools.

He requseted that every effort should be made to see that the Mysore–Satyamangalam Railway line was opened as early as possible so that trade and commerce might improve to the great advantage of the State.

As members of the Assembly were feeling the want of a separate building for holding the sessions, he requested that a sum of at least Rs. 2 lakhs be provided in the budget for the same.

Elections to the Assembly were being held once in three years and the candidates had to do canvassing each time. Travelling in bullock-carts was of not much avail in modern times. But faster conveyances could not be used as there were no motorable roads. He therefore requested that adequate funds be provided to improve inter-village communications.

To do justice by all the communities in the State in the matter of representation in the services, he requested that appointments be made on a population basis.

Lands below Krishnarajsagara might be given to educated and unemployed young men for cultivation according to a definite scheme so that the problem of unemployment might be solved and the energies of young men might be harnessed for the good of the State, instead of being allowed to be diverted towards subversive activities.

The extent to which irrigation was being carried on below the Krishnarajsagara had considerably affected the health of the people in the concerned villages Though the Revenue Commissioner and other officers visited the localities and were convinced about the insanitary condition of the villages, nothing tangible had been done to afford relief to the sufferers. The result was that every month people were dying of malaria and other diseases. If the male members fell ill, nobody would be left free to cultivate the lands and the question how their dependants should be provided with a livelihood would become an additional problem to them. Land revenue collections also would fall unless the crop realizations were satisfactory. Thus there was an imperative necessity on the part of Government to immediately go to their succour. The one thing that should be done immediately was to shift such villages to healthier sites. The speaker earnestly pleaded that the Dewan should take a personal interest in the matter and afford the required relief. In particular, he invited the Dewan to go over to the area under reference in the following October so that he could judge for himself the gravity of the situation and the urgent need for providing relief.

Mr. THIMMEGOWDA, after thanking the Government for presenting a surplus budget, suggested that more urgently than anything else, inter-village communications must be improved and if possible also made motorable.

He knew that there were several villages which had never been visited by any high officer of Government for lack of this facility Perhaps even the Amildars might not have visited them. He therefore requested that adequate grants be provided for the provision of inter-village communications.

He next observed that the extra grant provided for middle school education was inadequate and requested that it be increased so as to render possible the provision of a middle school for each village. He was sorry that both primary and middle school education were not receiving that much of attention which was required by them in the interests of mass literacy.

He was glad that the Dewan was giving encouragement to the opening of maternity homes in the interior parts, but was sorry that he found no provision in the budget for maintaining them.. Although there were the Red Cross Society and other institutions rendering some help, he was of opinion that they could not altogether be depended upon for all the necessary help. He therefore requested that enhanced provision be made in the budget both for opening more maternity homes and also for maintaining them.

As regards village industries, he acknowledged with gratitude the great help that Government had been rendering to the villagers in starting small scale industries, such as pottery-making, tile-making, bee-hiving, etc., to supplement their income. But some of these industries, such as tile-making, had stopped working in the middle. What action must be taken to keep them going must be considered by Government.

In regard to drinking water wells, he pointed out that though the work was taken up in right earnest, it was not proceeding systematically due either to want of sufficient grants or to other causes. The result was that most works were not completed. Rains set in subsequently and filled the portion dug out with water and mud ; a lot of time and money would be required in clearing them before further sinking operations were taken up. The special officers in charge of these works did not seem to be doing their duty properly. He therefore requested that it must be definitely ordered that well works once started must be proceeded with at a stretch and completed.

He then requested that the malarial survey operations already undertaken in the villages affected by the stagnation of water below the Krishnaraj-sagara should be expedited.

As regards irrigation works, he pointed out that some very important works had not been provided for in the budget, as for example Moti talav feeder channel. He represented that this project must be taken up so that the raiyats might be enabled to get sufficient supply of water for growing paddy. The raiyats had already agreed to pay a contribution of Rs. 100 per acre. Even *mutchalikas* had been executed by them. Except the Hemavathi, there was no other irrigation work in Krishnarajpet Taluk. Representations had often been made in the Assembly that the work relating to the Mandagere North Channel should be taken up and in the previous year Government had promised that it would be taken up. But no provision therefor had been made in the budget. He added that extra lands also be given to the raiyats of that area for cultivation.

In regard to appointments in the services, he subscribed to the views expressed by Mr. Chamiah, and without going into details, he would only say that appointments must be made in proportion to population so that all communities might be satisfied that they were having their due share.

He next complimented the Agricultural Department on the work they were turning out on some of the farms. On the Mandya farm they were growing two kinds of plantains—the Salem variety and the Nanjangud variety. They wished to grow several other varieties, but adequate funds were not forthcoming. Even on the demonstration side, they were doing very good work. Their advice was being increasingly availed of by the raiyats and much benefit was accruing to them.

He requested that liberal grants be provided for the department to enable it to turn out still more useful work and on a larger scale than at present

Mr. V. VENKATASWAMI CHETTY pointed out the disadvantage in the Mysore State Railway having as many as three gauges—narrow gauge, metre gauge and over a certain distance, broad gauge—since coaches, waggons, engines and other rolling stock employed on one gauge could not be employed on another gauge. If there was one uniform gauge throughout, much of the difficulty now felt in meeting the traffic demand could be obviated. He hoped that this suggestion would be considered

When electricity was being generated in Mysore at a very cheap cost, he did not know why electric trains should not be run. In Bombay and other places, where the cost of generation of electricity was very much higher, even over short distances like 50 to 60 miles, electric trains were being run. He was of opinion that by running electric trains, the working cost of the railway would be considerably curtailed and a lot of time also saved. In other words, railway revenue would increase

As regards communications, he brought to notice that in Travancore, the Government themselves were running bus services from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin. He was also surprised at the efficient manner in which those services were being administered. The seating capacity was limited, the services were timely and there was no over-crowding at all. But in Mysore, he was sorry to say, it was quite the reverse. Over-crowding was openly allowed and the services were not starting at the scheduled time. Passengers were left in the lurch on the road-side at the time of break-down of buses, as there would be no spare bus ready at hand. Sometimes fares higher than the scheduled rates were being charged. To obviate all these inconveniences, he thought it would be better if the Government themselves ran the services all through the State. Or a joint-stock company might also be floated for the purpose. Private capitalists were willing to float a company and take over the services.

As regards primary education, he said that while many speakers had dwelt upon the need for expansion of primary education in rural parts, he would confine himself to the unsatisfactory working of the existing primary schools. There were 150 to 200 primary schools in each taluk. One School Board exercised jurisdiction over two or three taluks. In other words, a single school board assistant had to inspect as many as 600 schools in a year. Naturally good progress could not be expected. The member was of opinion that the jurisdiction of a school board assistant should be limited to only about 100 schools and that therefore the number of such assistants should be increased.

In regard to middle school education, he said that *pari passu* with the expansion of primary education, the number of middle schools had not increased. As primary schools were more or less feeder schools, an outlet must be found for the pupils coming out of them. The number of middle schools therefore required to be increased. He requested that every year at least a few middle schools should be started in each district.

As regards primary school masters, he pointed out that due to the very low pay of Rs. 15 given to them, well-qualified and trained men were not coming forward to accept the posts. Though there was no paucity of qualified men, the Education Department would be the last they sought to serve, having failed to secure a chance of entering any other department. But the pay was not attractive and so, though for the moment they accepted the posts, they would always be on the look-out for jobs elsewhere and give up their posts at any time such jobs were available. This adversely affected the training of the pupils. It was most necessary that at the initial stage of their educational career, the pupils ought to be given the best possible schooling. It was therefore of paramount importance that the pay of primary school masters should be increased to at least Rs. 25.

Even as regards vocational education, he pointed out that though Government were providing increased grants every year, the demand was not being met adequately. He suggested that there must be a technical section in every middle school and that an agricultural section must be attached to every village school, so that both general and technical education might go hand in hand. In this view, he requested that the grant for vocational education be doubled.

Referring to backward class scholarships, he was sorry that the grant under the head was getting reduced year after year, though it was common knowledge that the number of boys was steadily increasing. Under the present system, every boy who got a scholarship necessarily enjoyed free-studentship also. With a view to helping a larger number of boys, he suggested that the amount of each scholarship might be halved.

Proceeding, the member acknowledged with gratitude the measures undertaken by the Government for the uplift of the depressed classes. He requested that the grants provided for the purpose be enhanced.

As regards middle schools for girls, he pointed out that the number of such schools was by no means adequate. He requested that a middle school be established at every taluk headquarter or, at any rate in headquarter towns wherever a certain number of girls were willing to avail themselves of it.

He pleaded for the extension of co-education in the primary stage in all places. He believed there would be no opposition to it from the parents of the pupils and at the same time it would keep down the cost of primary education considerably.

He also requested that the allotment for special scholarships for minority communities be doubled and out of it grants set apart separately for each such community.

As regards special communities education, he was glad that Mahomedan pupils were enjoying the privilege of paying only half the usual tuition fees. But he wished that the same concession be extended to pupils of minority communities in the high school grade.

Mr. B. L. HUTCHAPPA regretted that the allotment for the improvement of villages was anything but adequate, specially when compared to the allotment made for the improvement of towns and cities. He requested that very much greater attention be paid to the improvement of villages most of which were now in a decaying condition. Particular attention in respect of four items namely primary and middle school education, communications, drinking water facilities and medical aid was required in order that the villages might improve. The member therefore urged that enhanced grants be provided for the purpose of opening more local fund dispensaries. As regards communications, the panchayets could not afford to spare funds out of their meagre resources for the purpose and so a special grant by Government was absolutely essential. As for schools, a primary school for every group of 2 or 3 villages must be established if illiteracy had to be eradicated. In this connection, he urged that special attention must be paid by the local officers to the progress of education in rural parts in particular and to the improvement of villages in other directions in general. Otherwise, there would be scope for political agitators to mislead ignorant villagers. On the other hand, if special attention was paid to the improvement of villages, he could say with confidence that the villagers would be grateful to Government and would refuse to participate in subversive activities, in which case all agitation would die a natural death.

Mr. THIMMIAH observed that illiteracy was so rampant in the villages that, if at all, only one or two men in each village was or were able to read and write. Sometimes, villagers had to get their tappals written or read by literate men living in adjoining villages Any amount of expenditure incurred by Government for liquidating illiteracy was worth incurring in the interests of the raiyat who was the backbone of the country. But if education should progress, the pay and prospects of

school masters also must be improved, so that they might impart instruction with better enthusiasm to the pupils entrusted to their care. Also, more schools must be opened As regards other wants of the villages, he said that drinking water wells should be provided first. Somehow, well-works were not making rapid progress at present. Supervision by the well-overseers was not effective. That was so because of the arrangement that each overseer should look after the well-works in 2, 3 or 4 hoblis. As a remedy, the member suggested that the work of supervision might be transferred to revenue inspectors.

In Nagamangala and Bellur there were as many as one lakh of sheep. If only a weaving factory could be opened and worked with the help of electricity, woollen trade could be carried on so that the entire tract might prosper.

Mr. MANJE GOWDA also represented that better attention should be paid to the improvement of villages, expansion of education, provision of drinking water facilities and medical aid in rual parts, especially those in the malnad. He wished that a dispensary was established at least in every hobli. In particular he requested that a dispensary, which had been promised for at Banakal, be opened without further delay.

At this stage, the House rose for the day to meet again the following day.

FIFTH DAY.

Wednesday, 12th June 1940.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion at 12 of the clock, on Wednesday, 12th June 1940, the First Member of Council (*Rajamantrapravina* N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L.) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Re-examination in S.S.L.C. during 1940.

Q.—32. Messrs. S. THIMME GOWDA, NANJAPPA NADIG (Krishnarajapet Taluk); and SIVANANJE GOWDA (Seringapatam Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether it has come to their notice that there was some mistake in distributing the English Question Papers at the Channapatna Centre in the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1939-40;

(*b*) what might be the reason for this and what steps have Government taken in this behalf;

(*c*) the extra expenditure incurred by Government on this account?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda).—

(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Chief Superintendent conducting the examination opened by mistake the question paper packet containing the Second English Paper instead of the First English Paper. Another question paper was immediately set for the Second English Paper.

(*c*) Government have not incurred any extra expenditure on this account.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—Are not the contents of each packet indicated on the wrapper?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Yes, but a wrong packet was opened by mistake which was, however, discovered immediately. The papers were taken back from the candidates at once. Even then,